

THE NEWS-HERALD.

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VOL. 52—NO. 9

"WELL DONE"

Is the Unanimous Verdict

Of All Who Heard the Essays of Leeburg's Graduating Class.

A Full and Complete Account of the Fifth Annual Commencement of the Leeburg Public Schools.

LEEBURG, O., June 7th, 1888.

The fifth annual commencement of the public schools of this place occupied the attention of some five hundred of our citizens this evening. The event as a whole was a complete success, satisfactory to all, and a clean, well rendered object lesson representing the progress in educational matters of which neither people, class nor teacher need be ashamed. The earnest concern for the right education of the young and the generous, hearty support of the teachers on the part of the public; the growing interest among the pupils themselves in the schools; the diligence, zeal and desire to make a successful showing on the part of Professor Ferguson and his assistants, all pass before the eyes and thought as one sits through these annual commencement scenes—the crystallized blossom of things precious beneath the surface, incentives to the young to labor, and stimulants to a laudable desire to be and to do something. These commencement exercises are wholesome mental signs of the times and no one need fear for the robust mental and moral growth of the young so long as these strong elements enter into the public school system. Those who make teaching a business are of a class taking high grade in morals intellectually and all things pertaining to the onward and upward growth that belongs to our institutions; and it follows that the children of each generation, becoming the men and women of the next, will have been well and truly taught.

Seats for these exercises were placed on sale at 7 a. m. June 2d and in three hours every one was sold. Mr. W. T. Davis, at whose place of business the tickets of admission were to be sold, on going to his store on the morning stated found a crowd of anxious buyers on the sidewalk, waiting for an opportunity to secure first choice. Until the last place was taken he had no time for selling drops. When all were taken many people went away sorrowful and many orders for seats had to be returned. It is believed that fully twice as many could have been sold had the capacity of our little opera house been equal to the demand for admission. To the credit of our people very little speculation in admission tickets was indulged in.

The exercises were billed to commence at 8 o'clock, but it was 8:45 before all the seats were occupied and the programme was entered into by the Orchestra Quintet. The class of '88 were in their places, "pale but determined"; the school choir, efficiently led by Prof. Ewing, followed with an anthem. The very appropriate and feeling invocation of Rev. Pumphrey was followed by a solo by Mr. George Hodson, which tried his mellow, flexible voice in its full compass. Mr. Hodson surprised even his friends by this, his first appearance among us as a soloist.

Mr. Alfred McVey defined "Life" and its purposes, and was immediately followed by Miss Leonora Fausch in an essay in which she took for a text the old and ever new heart sentiment, "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home," from the song of the homeless poet. "Home, the center of the affections," was her theme. Then while the notes of the orchestra swelled through the hall the people craned their necks to get a view of the gifts of flowers and books that were abundantly lavished upon the brave twin who had so well earned them. When the last strains of the music and the last of the gifts were simultaneously laid, Mr. Charles Anders very pleasantly and clearly demonstrated that energy and push, as opposed to chance, are the right means to obtain opportunities and that to be prepared by making intelligent effort is better than mere luck.

The essay of Miss Lizzie Thurman, which followed, illustrated some of the weak points in human nature; of people who, as mere imitators, follow the demands of Mrs. Grundy, no matter how weak or silly, with the same zeal and with as little profitable result as when the young at play try to follow the leader, or "Simon says, thumbs up, down," or "wiggie-waggie." More bouquets, more books and other gifts of affection for the last essays follow.

The "Birds in Dreamland Sleep," a solo by Mrs. L. M. Syred (who was Miss Anna Hilliard in the good old times when she used to be such a favorite in all matters of song) gave us to understand that she has lost none of her art, but is rather improved. In this difficult and very pretty solo Mrs. Syred obtained hearty and unrestrained applause. Following her Mr. C. R. Hardy, in good form and a distinct, strong voice defined "Success" and the true method of obtaining it. Trained effort the means—energy, education and perseverance the trinity.

Miss Stella M. Keen, the valedictorian, in "Forever Gone," took for her theme that life's duties and trials are

met, while the by-gones stamp them good or bad. She closed by addressing the class and teacher in a tender farewell.

The orchestra volunteered an excellent selection while the ushers collected the gifts for the last two essayists, and the children sang the "Sailors' Chorus," after which came the address of Prof. N. H. Chaney, principal of the schools in Washington O. H., which for terse, clean-cut, common gumption, well said and earnestly meant, rather surpassed any like address your correspondent has of late years had the pleasure of hearing. There is not space here to give an outline of Prof. Chaney's address. Its very originality, its almost indignant kicking over of half-hearted conventionalities in the matter of class addresses, the uncompromising honesty and red hot vim and outspokenness of the young Professor created a desire to hear him again. He ought to write a book and explain to the world what is evidently not in place to explain in a class address. For instance, he demands that "public schools shall cease to be the servants of crime," and his surprising statement that the "public schools are turning out too many impure pupils," very much imply the need of an explanation.

After the class address came the musical gem of the occasion. It was a regular diamond stud fixed in the bosom of this neat, clean, "white" occasion. Reference is here made to the quartette song "Come Where the Murmuring Brooklet Flows." Brother Pumphrey may have had some qualms about being caught and put in as wheelhorse in a rattling team of four hummers, but the way he drops in the proper tones after a rest and trills the semiquavers shows that he has not only "been there," but that he can sing like the very mischief. There is something very musical about this song and the four seem so well to understand each other that they ought by all means keep up the practice. Seldom can there be found four voices so well suited to each other as these are. Mrs. Syred's and Mrs. King's voices harmonize beautifully in soprano and mezzo-soprano parts, while Mr. Hodson has a very sweet tenor tone and Rev. Pumphrey has an exceptionally fine and strong natural baritone. Every body votes for this quartet.

To the young graduates, everything contributed to the great fact to them that it was their day and hour; for their sakes all these interested people had collected; for them affection supplied all these gifts, and they obtained the kindly sympathies of every person—the best wishes and "God speed." They acquitted themselves well. Their essays were all excellent and their gentle, dignified deportment compelled the respect of all.

Miss Fannie Johnson deserves great credit for the skillful and acceptable manner in which she performed the very difficult task of pianist. Few places are harder to fill—none ever filled it better.

Prof. Ewing made an excellent showing in the music of his choir.

Prof. Ferguson, it is needless to say, has added new laurels to his well wrought wreath by the complete success in every respect of this annual commencement. His address on presenting the diplomas was characteristic of the man, full of the kindest sentiments, sensible admonition and proper advice given with tact.

The Alma Mater cherishes these six children of hers as the peers of any in manhood and young womanhood, not surpassed by any in scholarly standing; equal to any in all things that promise well; for her sake they will cherish whatever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report.

At 11:15 Rev. Pumphrey pronounced the benediction and the fifth annual commencement was reckoned with the past—a beautiful and pleasing event, a thing of memory never to be forgotten because a thing of beauty.

NOTES FROM THE GROWLER.

A pair of wings was clapped on a mighty vague rumor and tossed up, when somebody said there was danger of the hall because the hall had a crack on one end and liable to fall to staves. A hall built over two walls running lengthwise the floor is liable to stand if both sides and both ends should fall out. Still some staid away on account of the idle tale.

"It was nearly time to close when she commenced," is the kind of remark overheard next day. The reason was, that many people who held seats did not come in till near nine o'clock. No use to begin till the confusion was over. There is a way to remedy that trouble—it should be enforced.

When seats are in demand so greatly wouldn't it be a good plan to require the children in the lower grades to take chances like other visitors? A hundred seats would be gained and better order kept.

Babies at a commencement! Who would have thought it. Some of 'em took part in the exercises, not being on the program. "Babies, Where Shall We Stow Them?" is suggested as a subject for class of '89.

The ushers did well and fought nobly, but wouldn't it be a good plan for them to study the geography of the ushers a little before undertaking to ush? When two ushers with long trains undertake to pass each other while both are off the track, they are liable to telescope say

eral people and cause confusion of names. They did too well to be growled at and will improve.

The orchestra was handicapped and rendered reckless by nervousness. It was too much squeezed into a corner. The first violin poked the clarinet on the left eye and the big fiddle got walked on. The second violin was made a sandwich of by a bulky citizen and a hard bench, and the cornet had to play so low that profanity was threatened. The "press" being located in the same section and represented by Depoy of the Buckeye, is no explanation of the situation. Every body went, and the boys will take their squeeze complacently.

NOTES—GROWLER NOT CONSULTED.

Nobody performed the part assigned better than the two little gift bearers, Gracie Pumphrey and Myrtle Pavey.

The gentlemanly ushers were kept extremely busy much of the time and gained the gratitude of everybody. They also collected presents and distributed programs.

Prof. Ewing is highly commended by those who know the extent of his labors for the musical department of the schools. The singing of the school chorus commends his work also.

Every body speaks in praise of the address of Prof. Chaney. He certainly has the faculty of arousing attention and forcibly stamping his original thoughts upon the hearer's mind and memory. He evidently desires to wake us up to some needed reforms in our school system.

"Uncle Ben" Still Among the "Pukes."

CARTHAGE, MO., June 4th, 1888.

EDITORIAL NEWS-HERALD:—We are still sojourning among the "Pukes," as your head-lines to my last made me say. And after more than two weeks' sojourn among them truth compels me to say that, though their popular cognomen is not the most classic, yet they are a hospitable, enterprising and intelligent people, inhabiting as fine a country as the sun shines upon. They have good soil, good water and a good climate. They have had a good season so far this year, and corn and wheat, their two great staples, look well. In a ride of five or six miles into the country yesterday I saw some of the best fields of wheat I have seen for some years, and they were big fields too, a good many of them. Some fields will be ready for the reaper in two weeks or less. Some of the corn is knee-high.

The prospect for fruit is good, but they tell me not so good as it was last year. They made a good thing out of their apples last year, as they had a big crop and big prices both in the same season. They are shipping a great many strawberries north from here now. We have been in the midst of the strawberry season for a month or more, moving north as the berries ripen. And as we expect to go to Illinois by the time they are gone here we will certainly get our full share of that luxury for one season at least.

In my last letter I gave you a short account of the town, its resources, etc., but having since been put in possession of further information I will give you some further statistics of the town and of Jasper county.

Jasper is the third county in the State in population. It has a school fund of \$298,257.74. Has 179 school rooms occupied; school enumeration 12,292. In 1886 it produced, of lead, 13,409,873 pounds, value \$331,627.00; zinc, 93,777,353 pounds, value \$965,551. Has 16 flouring mills, daily capacity 1,945 barrels. Wheat in 1887 estimated at 1,500,000 bushels, corn 2,000,000 bushels. County has no debt. Average State, county and school tax, \$1.33 per \$100.

Carthage was depopulated during the war, but now has a population of 10,000. Has the largest lime and stone works in the State. Daily capacity of the lime works, 800 barrels. Has two woolen mills, one of which is second largest in the State. Daily capacity, 2,500 yards. Has five flouring mills with daily capacity of 875 barrels. Employs 25 teachers in the public schools. Value of school property, \$180,000. Carthage Collegiate Institute is located here, and two other private schools. During 1887 there were 212,992 quarts of berries shipped from this place. Fruit evaporator uses 700 bushels of apples per day. During 1888 Carthage shipped 21,000 bushels of apples. Carthage employs in her manufacturing establishments 634 hands. Weekly pay roll \$4,528. After saying that Carthage is acknowledged to be the prettiest city in the State, I will close, lest I might be suspected of having been hired to boom the town, or that I have real estate for sale here, neither of which would be true.

UNCLE BEN.

Certificates Granted June 2d, 1888.

For One Year—E. W. Fawley, Mary E. Hatcher, Sylvia Lee, John Briggs, Etta M. Ambrose, Allie Stutts, John Wood, A. L. McWilliams, M. P. Purdy, Lewis Watson, A. C. Surber, W. M. Hiser, E. C. VanWinkle, A. A. Taylor, W. B. Ruble, Blanche Ballison, Mary Allison, Fannie Frost, A. M. Williamson, Thomas W. Kolk, E. G. Tener, Blanche McCoppin, Kittie Miller.

For Two Years—Thomas Fitzsimons, E. W. Cornet, J. A. Roush, E. G. Fender, E. L. Watts.

For Five Years—E. E. McCoppin.

The above is correct.

E. G. SMITH, Clerk.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Editor of the Hillsboro Gazette.

Sir:—In your issue of last week you made the assertion editorially that the Society for the Suppression of Music was considering a proposition to expel me from its membership for reasons which you give in detail.

Sir, The Society for the Suppression of Music is a secret organization whose transactions are known only to the members thereof. The penalty for giving information is so exquisitely horrible that no human being could dare divulge its doings. Death at the stake would be a jocular episode compared to the punishment prescribed for informants. No one then could have ventured to give you the information you laid before the people, even had it been correct. I am therefore compelled, sir, to believe that you were either imposed upon by designing parties or that you yourself manufactured the story.

Sir, My relations with the Gazette corps have been congenial and profitable, especially to their readers. I have laid aside my strong partisan feelings and treated the members of that corps as beings of my own race. This feeling has been most kindly reciprocated by them and I cannot believe that you wish to place me in an unpleasant light before this community. I will therefore make no personal remarks, but will say that if the author of the article referred to will place himself before a mirror he will see the reflection of a physical eye whose mental congener is astigmatic as to truth.

Sir, There is, I am pained to say, a private grievance back of this pretended account of the action of the S. S. M., and in justice to myself I now lay aside the veil and expose that grievance. The writer of the paragraph knows that he was blackballed upon application for membership of the S. S. M. The reason of this action of the society was that he had at one time volunteered to work the bellows for the organ of his brother's church. The members of our society, sir, took the high moral ground that the bellows-blower of an organ is even worse than the organist himself. The man who hides behind the machine and furnishes the wind clandestinely is held in lower estimation than is the one who boldly faces it in a fierce bare-knuckle encounter, just as the man who hires an assassin to strike down his enemy is more despicable than is the one who has the courage to face the victim.

Do not think, sir, for one moment that the word "despicable" used above is to be construed in any sense as applying to you. I appreciate your friendship, influence and muscular qualities too much for that. It is meant only for the assassin whom I used as an illustration.

You may fitly ask, sir, if I do not expose myself to the penalties of the S. S. M. by this statement. I answer "no." By the constitution and by-laws of the S. S. M. the President thereof is vested with a veto power and I would promptly exercise that power in case of danger to myself.

And now, sir, by permission of the S. S. M. I wish to make a public statement as to the present status of our organization here.

The Hillsboro branch of the Cincinnati Society for the Suppression of Music is just now in a condition of temporary abeyance and seclusion. When the members thereof last week saw the citizens of our village garlanding their stores, their shops and their houses with flags and flowers in honor of the May Festival, of the Conservatory; when they saw them flocking by scores and hundreds to their entertainments; when they beheld the pictures of Professor McKenzie displayed in wreaths of roses, a special meeting was called, and it was unanimously decided to take a much-needed rest.

The society then formed in sad procession, marched tremblingly through the alleys in the dead of night and crawled down the Highland Natural Gas Well.

Its present address is as follows:

S. S. M.
Utica Shales,
Gas Hole,
Hillsboro, O.

Creditors will find us at the bottom, 1,735 feet down, with the plug in. Those wishing to pay bills or contribute to the funds of the organization will be met promptly at the surface by the President.

Do not for a moment harbor the thought that this retraiety is permanent. Our watch-word is "RESURGAM," our motto "Wait till the clouds roll by Mary." When the storm is past our society will come forth like a northern bear after hibernation.

Thunder gleaming in its eye,
Lightning roaring to the sky,
Knock to bust the thing or DIE,
Knocking music into FI.

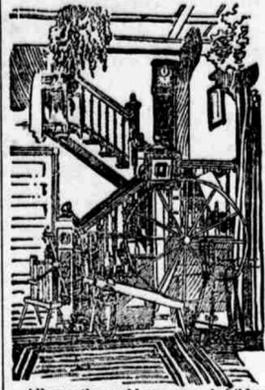
I am, Sir, yours
With distinguished consideration,

H. S. FULLERTON,
Pres't. Hillsboro Branch Cin. S. S. M.
Vice-Pres't. Ohio State S. S. M.
Sec. United States S. S. M.
Cor. Sec. American Bi-Continental S. S. M.
Mem. British Imperial S. S. M.
Hon. Mem. Hindostani Royal Bengal Tiger S. S. M.
Hon. Mem. Russo-Pan-Slavonic Sevinyritch S. S. M., etc., etc., etc.
Hillsboro, O., June 8th, 1888.

THE VINE AND FIG TREE.

KINDRED DEPARTMENTS—WOMEN'S WORK AND CHILDREN'S PLAY.

Woman's Realm—The Distaff and Needle—The Palette and Brush—The Aristocrats of the Nursery—Litt. Lord Fauntleroy and Little Miss Flutter at Home.



All over the world women and children are working for the Centennial Exposition.

And why? I hear you ask, incredulously.

Because the Centennial Commissioners have opened a department exclusively for the exhibition of women's and children's work, and have solicited specimens from one end of the world to the other. No woman is barred out, whether she live among the mountains of Switzerland, the dreary steppes of Russia, the vineyards of Italy or the sunny fields of France. The greater number of exhibitors, however, will naturally be from our own broad land, and will include students from every State from Maine to Mexico. The most energetic promoters of this good work are the women of the Northwest Territory, for to them the Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati has an especial significance.

This department is entirely distinct from the scientific and educational exhibits, in which also women will bear a distinguished part.

The former class will include only those things made with a woman's hand or by the dimpled fingers of some dear child. Among them will be found exquisite bits of needlework, art embroideries that would rival the looms of Antwerp and Brussels, lace that might have been spun by fairies on mid-summer's eve, wonderful pieces of embroidery, choice examples of button-hole stitch and hemstitching, darning so fine it is an embellishment rather than a detriment, and specimens of all the other stitches that women know.

Then, of course, there will be the usual collections of faded samples and patchwork quilts that were the glory of our grandmothers.

In painting, either on pottery, canvas or silk, there will be an interesting collection, together with specimens of pen and ink work.

In the more practical arts there will be specimens of machine sewing, typewriting, telegraphy, bead work, feather work, designing, music composing and inventive work, especially in appliances for the nursery, the hospital and for asylums.

In all, ninety different kinds of women's work will be represented. At the beginning of the century only forty different ways of earning a living were open to women; to-day, the Centennial anniversary, finds the number more than doubled.

The children's exhibit will include every sort of toy or utensil made or used by children from a rattle to a rocking-horse. They will all be there, everything necessary to the health and happiness of childhood. This exhibit is not to be seen every day, and the children will go wild over it.

Little Lord Fauntleroy, in his velvet coat and Prince Charles collar, will have his heart full when he sees these treasures, and Little Miss Flutter, in her white frock and big blue sash, will dance up and down with delight.

And afterwards they may confide to each other, as did Mrs. Platt's honest little sightseers at Edinburgh:

"I'm glad I did just one thing there.
"In vain they told us to be good.
I put my hand on every chair
That said 'Don't Touch at Holyrood.'"

Indeed, the children's exhibit promises to be so tempting it would be a very stolid little boy who would forbear to put the prancing horses as he passes by, and as for the dolls and the doll wagons, no little girl could be expected to resist them.

B. B. D.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

A Strange Contrast Between an Ancient and Modern Syndicate.

The location of Cincinnati is most favorable for the purpose of a general exposition of the growth and prosperity of the nation, as well as of that section which is at this time more directly interested. It is upon the border line of the two natural divisions of the country—the North and the South—and serves as an entrepot between them and their varied industries.

The great allegorical writer of "Pilgrim's Progress" states that Beelzebub, Apollyon and Legion organized themselves into a building association, capital not stated, for the purpose of compelling the attendance of a prominent class of people whose acquaintanceship they desired to cultivate. This city of exhibitions was built, was called "Vanity Fair" located on the road to the "Celestial City," and if Bunyan was a truthful reporter, had then raised out the whole world with its five thousand years. And, so he says, this ancient exposition was located on the direct road to the "Celestial City" for the reason that wayfarers thitherward would be compelled to journey "through this lusty town of

go out of ye world." Now these particular pilgrims, as related "in primis," tramped it without scrip or food. That syndicate was wise in its selection of a site to catch those kind of wayfarers, but would have made an assignment before the close of the first thousand years if they were after dividends.

On the other hand, to-day a syndicate of enterprising and energetic Cincinnatians, exhibiting more sagacity and common sense than their Mephistophelian predecessors, have located this great modern "Vanity Fair," as stated above, upon that main causeway over which pass not only the plethoric pilgrim and his more humbly endowed fellow-citizen, but also the generously subsidized industries of every state and community in the land. Nor does this modern syndicate plan for dividends.

PATRIARCHS MILITANT

AND THE ENCAMPMENTS AND LODGES OF THE I. O. O. F.

Cincinnati to Witness a Grand Conclave—Thirty Thousand Uniformed Patriarchs—Vast Concourse of the Elect to Accompany—Prize Drills, Banquets, Etc.

Among the notable events of the summer to take place in Cincinnati is the Military Council of the Patriarchs Militant, the military branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. This as-

sembly will convene sometime in July, the exact days not yet having been determined upon, and will be the most important and imposing of any of the gatherings ever held by this prominent order.

The Order of Odd Fellows is divided into three distinct grades, the first being the Lodge, the next the Encampment, and the highest the Patriarchs Militant. The special object of the coming meeting is to consider the status and needs of this highest order, to determine and fix upon such laws as may be found necessary for its benefit and embody them in a memorial to be presented to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which convenes at Los Angeles, Cal., in September of this year.

This assembly is the occasion of a general order emanating from the Lieutenant General and Deputy Grand Sir, John C. Underwood, of Covington, Ky., calling upon the entire order for a conclusive extraordinary. The result is a meeting which promises, in interest and character, to exceed any ever held by this society. There will be thirty thousand uniformed Patriarchs Militant in attendance.

Members of the various lodges and Encampments will visit Cincinnati on this occasion, and the reunion will take up three days. The Patriarchs Militant will bivouac on a tented field. The prize drill, which will take place in Music Hall, which has been offered for the purpose by the commissioners, and for which the sum of \$10,000 has been raised by a few of the members of the order. It will present many features of interest, and during their meeting the Militant branch of the Odd Fellows will visit the Centennial Exposition in a body. It is estimated that this gathering will bring to Cincinnati a hundred thousand strangers.

And a very important point, moreover, whenever a child goes into this institution it carries along the same watchfulness, sympathy and protection until it is able to stand on its own feet, and the report for 1887 gives not a single instance of failure for that year.

There are other numerous features introduced in the workings of the Children's Home. The photograph of each child is taken and a record kept of its life from the time it was received.

This institution has a flourishing monthly publication, "The Record," with a circulation of 3,000. Its contributors are equal to those of any publication for children in the land, and its editorial manager is Miss Sara M. Haughton. Mr. Murray Shipley is the President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Meigs V. Crouse, Superintendent, and Mrs. M. V. Crouse, Matron.

CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The Centennial Exposition, July 4 to October 27.

Horticultural Hall will be a veritable Garden of Eden.

The Centennial Exposition grounds will be an electric blaze.

The dome of the main building is nearly two hundred feet high.

Try the gondolas and keep your eyes on the gondoliers. Quite Venetian, you know!

Superior facilities for an Exposition never were offered than by the Queen City.

The interest in the educational exhibit continues to increase. Many States will be represented.

Just watch the freight cars as they pass your town carrying Centennial matter plastered on the outside.

Every one agrees that the Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati is assuming every day a decided national significance.

The American Express Company has carried, free, more than fifty tons of Centennial advertising matter. And their good will is not ruffled a particle yet.

The check-rooms in the different halls will be found very convenient to visitors at the Exposition for a day. For a small fee all extra articles can be taken care of while seeing the "show."

Look out for the excursion rates.

Buy your sandwiches in Machinery Hall.

Centennial will be along in less than four weeks.

The Fish Exhibit will show the usefulness of the Fish Commission.

The Centennial Exposition Commissioners are now occupying their permanent offices in the Music Hall building.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

HOW CINCINNATI PROVIDES FOR INDIGENT CHILDREN.

And From the Ranks of Want and Crime Plucks Out the Unfortunate Waifs and Molds Therefrom Good and Worthy Citizens and Better Wives.

"The education forms the common mind, just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." The wise training of a child is the surest method of producing a good citizen. What is always the best course to be adopted cannot be judged, but it is without contradiction that great progress is made by affording protection to a child from evil, whether of want or crime.

The Children's Home, of Cincinnati, was founded in 1864, and within the twenty-three years of its existence 10,878 children have been cared for and 2,608 surrendered to the Home and placed in homes.

The general object of the Home is to ameliorate and elevate the condition of unfortunate children by procuring for the homeless and destitute committed to its country homes, where they will be trained in habits of industry and receive a suitable English education, by caring for such children as long as they remain in the institution, and by affording temporary homes to poor children, whose parents, thus aided, may be enabled in a short time to support them, and, in general, to engage in such other charitable and religious work as the trustees may from time to time elect.

The Children's Home building is a palatial brick structure, situated upon Ninth street, west, between Plum street



CHILDREN'S HOME.

and Central avenue, and opposite the site of the new City Hall building, now in process of erection. The cost of the building and grounds was not less than \$200,000, and in its erection the trustees aimed to make it adequate to the increasing necessities and demands in the growth of the city for time to come.

The organization comprises five departments: A boys', with two large dormitories and a large play-room; a girls', with dormitory and play-room; a nursery, a department for day children and the hospital. In addition to these there is also a kindergarten for those children who are not old enough to attend public schools, the older ones being required to attend the public schools. The system of religious instruction is common to all creeds, no sectarian feeling existing at the home.

Children are admitted in three ways—temporarily, by day and by surrender. In the first instance they are the children of parents unfortunate by sickness or disaster, or from any cause other than neglect, however, children are admitted until provision can be made for them or the parents are induced to surrender them. And again the home is a means of temporary refuge for lost children. In the second instance children can be left

A PROTEGE OF THE HOME.

in the care of the home during the day by worthy mothers or parents who are compelled to work out and have no suitable care for them except at night, and in the last instance children by surrender are the waifs, homeless entirely, from any cause whatsoever.

And a very important point, moreover, whenever a child goes into this institution it carries along the same watchfulness, sympathy and protection until it is able to stand on its own feet, and the report for 1887 gives not a single instance of failure for that year.

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